(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2244.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1790.

the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 20 1789.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An Act for better adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſeveral unty courts of this ſtate, be referred to the next ion of aſſembly, and publiſhed three weeks in the ryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal, for the nſideration of the people.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

bill, entitled, An ACT for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſeveral county courts of this ſtate.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that the preſent ſyſtem for the adminiſtration of juſtice in the county courts of this ſtate, is attended with great inconvenience, delay and expence, to ſuitors, witneſſes and jurymen; and an uniformity of deciſions ought to be obtained, as far as the circumſtances of the ſtate will permit;

it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five diſtricts, to be bered and diſtinguiſhed as follows; that is to ſay, ce-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's ties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-'s, and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſ-; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford coun- ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, erſet, and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth ict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery, Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict.

nd be it enacted, That two county courts ſhall be in each county within the ſaid diſtricts in eve- ear, and ſhall commence and be held as follows; Prince-George's county on the firſt Mondays in il and September, in Calvert county on the third ndays in March and Auguſt, in Charles county on third Mondays in April and September, in Saint- y's county on the firſt Mondays in March and Au- , in Cæcil county on the firſt Monday in March ſecond Monday in October, in Kent county on the d Monday in March and the fourth Monday in Oc- r, in Queen-Anne's county on the third Monday May and ſecond Monday in November, in Talbot nty on the ſecond Monday in June and the fourth nday in November, in Anne-Arundel county on ſecond Mondays in April and September, in Balti- county on the third Monday in March and the ſe- Monday in November, in Harford county on the Mondays in March and Auguſt, in Caroline coun- the firſt Monday in March and the ſecond Mon- n October, in Dorcheſter county on the third ay in March and fourth Monday in October, in iet county on the third Monday in May and ſe- Monday in November, in Worceſter county on cond Monday in June and fourth Monday in No- er, in Waſhington county on the ſecond Monday pril, and the firſt Monday in December, in Fre- k county on the fourth Monday in March and Monday in November, in Montgomery county e ſecond Monday in March and firſt Monday in mber, and in Allegany county on the fourth ay in April and the third Monday in Decem-

d be it enacted, That the governor and the council thoriſed and requeſted to appoint and commiſſion, ch of the ſaid diſtricts, one perſon of integrity, ience, and ſound legal knowledge, (who ſhall be in the commiſſion chief juſtice of the county in ſuch diſtrict,) and to appoint and commiſſion, ch of the counties of this ſtate, two perſons of rity, experience and knowledge, reſidents of the y for which they were appointed, who ſhall be in the commiſſion aſſociate juſtices of the coun- urt of the county for which they ſhall be appoint- and the ſaid juſtices ſhall hold their commiſſion g good behaviour, and may be removed for miſ- viour in the ſame manner as the chancellor and the s may be removed agreeably to the conſtitution of ſtate, and not otherwiſe.

d be it enacted, That the county courts in each diſ- ſhall be compoſed of the chief juſtice of the diſ- in which each county ſhall be, and of the two aſ- te juſtices appointed for ſuch counties reſpectively; that the ſaid county court, or the chief juſtice , or the two aſſociate juſtices, ſhall have, poſſeſs execute, the ſame power, juriſdiction and duties, veſted in, or required of the county courts of this except in the caſes hereafter excepted, (and an l, or writ of error, ſhall lie to the general court, e ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations, now or ſhall hereafter be allowed by law from the y courts to the general court); and any one of the ſſociate juſtices may hold and adjourn the ſaid , and empannel and charge the grand jury, and proceſs to iſſue on any preſentment or indictment d in the ſaid court, or on any petition or complaint exhibited to the ſaid court, and he may direct ſubpoenas to iſſue for witneſſes to attend the ſaid court, or attachments of contempt to iſſue againſt witneſſes or jurors for non-attendance, and he may direct any witneſs to be ſworn to the grand jury, and receive any preſentment or indictment from the grand jury, and take recognizances for the appearance of witneſſes, or any perſon preſented or indicted, and he may commit any perſon preſented or indicted for want of ſecurity, and he may direct judgments to be entered on confeſſion, or non ſum informatus.

And be it enacted, That all cauſes, pleas, proceſs and proceedings, relative to any cauſe, civil or criminal, which ſhall be returnable to, or depending before, the ſeveral county courts of this ſtate, when this act ſhall commence, ſhall be returned to the ſeveral county courts conſtituted by this act, at the times herein before appointed for the holding of each court, and ſhall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the ſame manner as if no change had been made in the ſaid courts.

And be it enacted, That all commitments and recognizances for all felonies, crimes, offences or miſdemeanors, committed in the ſeveral counties, and triable by law in the county courts, ſhall be returned to the juſtices appointed in virtue of this act, by the juſtice making ſuch commitment, or taking ſuch recognizance, on the firſt day of holding the county court of their county; and all ſheriffs, clerks, and all other civil officers, ſhall execute and perform the ſame offices and duties, under the ſame penalties, as they are now obliged by law to perform and execute under the county courts as now eſtabliſhed.

And be it enacted, That no action to be commenced in any county court appointed in virtue of this act, ſhall continue longer than the end of the firſt court after the imparlance court, unleſs ſuch cauſe as the law may allow for the continuance of ſuits beyond the time limited ſhall appear to the ſatisfaction of the court.

And be it enacted, That after the commencement of this act, no commiſſion ſhall iſſue to any perſon, except to the ſaid ſeveral chief juſtices and aſſociate juſtices, to be a juſtice of any county court, but only to be a juſtice of the peace of ſuch county; and upon the iſſuing of any commiſſion, the juſtices appointed therein ſhall aſſemble as ſoon as convenient at the court houſe of their county, and qualify as heretofore, but if any of the perſons appointed are abſent at the time of meeting, they may qualify at any time before any one of them who have before qualified; and every perſon appointed a juſtice of the peace, as ſuch, ſhall have the ſame power and juriſdiction as any juſtice of any county court now hath by law out of court; and the juſtices of the peace appointed for any county, and any three or more of them, ſhall meet at the court-houſe of their county at the time appointed by law for laying their county aſſeſſment, and they are hereby required, then and there to lay the aſſeſſment of their county as heretofore, and the clerk of their county ſhall attend them for that purpoſe; and the ſaid juſtices of the peace ſhall and they are hereby required to perform and execute in their reſpective counties all the duties and offices committed to the county courts by the law for the inſpection of tobacco; and each of the ſaid juſtices of the peace ſhall have and receive at the rate of ten ſhillings a day while attending on the public ſervice aforeſaid, to be aſſeſſed in their county aſſeſſment.

And be it enacted, That every juſtice appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall, before he acts as ſuch, take the oaths of fidelity and ſupport to this ſtate, as required by the conſtitution and laws thereof, provided he hath not before taken the ſame, and alſo the oath of juſtice as required by the act of February ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

And be it enacted, If the chief juſtice of any county court, appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall refuſe to act, or after acceptance ſhall reſign, die, or be rendered incapable to act, or if any aſſociate juſtice, appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall refuſe to act, or after acceptance ſhall reſign, die, be rendered incapable to act, or remove out of the county, the governor for the time being, with the advice and conſent of the council, are hereby authoriſed and requeſted to appoint and commiſſion another fit and proper perſon to fill ſuch vacancy.

And be it enacted, That every chief juſtice of any county court, appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall have, within the diſtrict for which he ſhall be appointed, all the powers and juriſdiction of a juſtice of the peace, except only as to the hearing and determining in the caſe of ſmall debts out of court; and every aſſociate juſtice, appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall have, within the county for which he ſhall be appointed, all the powers and juriſdiction of a juſtice of the peace out of court, except as laſt aforeſaid.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid chief juſtice, or either of the aſſociate juſtices, may, in his chambers direct the clerk to enter judgments by confeſſion, or non ſum informatus, and ſuch judgments ſhall be as legal and valid as if entered in court during its ſitting.

And be it enacted, That every chief juſtice, appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall receive as a compenſation for his ſervices as follows, to wit; for the firſt diſtrict at the rate of three hundred and ninety-five pounds current money per annum, to be paid by Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's counties, in proportion to the amount of aſſeſſable property in each of the ſaid counties reſpectively, the ſaid amount to be aſcertained in each year by reference to the laſt general aſſeſſment of property; for the ſecond diſtrict at the rate of the ſame ſum per annum, to be paid by Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, in the ſame proportion, to be aſcertained as aforeſaid; for the third diſtrict at the rate of the ſame ſum per annum, to be paid by Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, in the ſame proportion, to be aſcertained as aforeſaid; for the fourth diſtrict the ſame ſum, to be paid by Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet, and Worceſter counties, in the ſame proportion, to be aſcertained as aforeſaid; for the fifth diſtrict at the rate of the ſame ſum per annum, to be paid by the counties of Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery, and Allegany, in the ſame proportion, to be aſcertained as aforeſaid; *provided always,* that until the next general aſſeſſment of property takes place the ſaid counties of Waſhington and Allegany ſhall be conſidered, with reſpect to the ſaid aſſeſſment, as if they were ſtill the ſame county; and the juſtices of the peace of the ſeveral counties ſhall aſſeſs, in their county aſſeſſment, the ſums payable by their reſpective counties as aforeſaid, with a commiſſion of five per cent. for collection, which ſaid ſums ſhall be collected with the county aſſeſſment, and paid by the collectors to the chief juſtice of their reſpective diſtrict on or before the firſt day of February next enſuing the laying of the ſaid aſſeſſment.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of every county ſhall, yearly, on or before the firſt day of May, certify under his hand and ſeal of office, the amount of the aſſeſſable property in his county, and lodge one certificate thereof with the clerks of each county in his diſtrict, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That each aſſociate juſtice, appointed and commiſſioned in virtue of this act, ſhall receive, as a compenſation for his ſervices, the ſum of fifteen ſhillings current money for every day he ſhall attend the duty of his office; and the ſaid allowance ſhall be aſſeſſed in his county aſſeſſment.

And be it enacted, If any collector ſhall not pay the allowance to any chief juſtice intruſted to his collection by virtue of this act, within thirty days after the ſame ſhall become due, it ſhall be lawful for the perſon not paid to file an atteſted copy of his bond in the general, or any county court, with an affidavit of the ſum due, and a demand and refuſal of payment, and thereupon execution ſhall iſſue againſt ſuch collector and his ſecurities, and if payment be alleged, the court may, on motion, inquire into the fact in a ſummary way, and commit or releaſe, or give ſuch other remedy as the nature of the execution and juſtice may require.

And, Whereas by divers acts of aſſembly the juſtices of the county courts are authoriſed and enjoined to do ſundry matters and things at the county courts to be held in certain months in the ſaid acts mentioned, and in many inſtances there is an alteration of the time of holding the ſaid county courts by this act, *Be it enacted,* That in all caſes where the courts are by this act directed to be held in different months from thoſe mentioned in the ſaid acts of aſſembly, or any of them, it ſhall be lawful for the juſtices of the county courts, to be commiſſioned in virtue of this act, to do and perform all ſuch matters and things at ſuch time in each year as they ſhall think convenient, either at their court in courſe, or an adjourned court.

And, As a fund towards payment of the above annual ſums to the chief juſtices of the ſeveral diſtricts, *Be it enacted,* That the following taxes ſhall be paid, in current money, on the following proceſs and proceedings in the county courts of this ſtate, to wit; on every writ of ejectment, partition, or dower, ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence; on every writ of treſpaſs quare clauſum fregit, five ſhillings; on every other original writ, two ſhillings and ſix-pence; on every appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, cum cauſa, or certiorari, ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence; on every commiſſion to mark and bound lands, ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid tax ſhall be paid to the clerks of the reſpective counties at the time of iſſuing the ſaid proceſs or commiſſions, or of entering the ſaid appeals, or producing the ſaid writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, by the perſons applying for the ſaid proceſs or commiſſions, or deſiring the ſaid appeal to be entered, or producing the ſaid writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, and ſhall be allowed and taxed in the coſts of ſuit; and the clerk of every county ſhall, every ſix months, ſettle his accounts, on oath or affirmation, with the treaſurer of his ſhore, and ſhall pay the ſum adjuſted to the ſaid treaſurer, for the

uſe of the chief juſtice of his diſtrict, within thirty days after ſuch ſettlement, on the penalty of paying twenty per cent. on the money in his hands; and every county clerk may retain at the rate of three per cent. for his trouble in receiving and paying the ſaid fees according to this act.

And be it enacted, That the juſtices of the peace for the ſeveral counties, at the time of laying their county aſſeſſment for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, and every year thereafter, ſhall aſcertain the amount of the money collected in their county from the tax herein before impoſed, by a certificate from the clerk of their county, and thereupon the ſaid juſtices, after deducting the ſum ſo paid by their county, ſhall lay ſuch ſum on their county as will make up the deficiency of the ſum payable by their county as aforeſaid, towards the annual allowance to the chief juſtice of their diſtrict, and the aforeſaid commiſſion for collection; and if there ſhall be any ſurplus of the money paid into the treaſury by the clerk of any county beyond what will pay the quota of ſuch county, the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be applied to the uſe of the ſaid county.

This act to commence on the firſt day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, and continue in force three years, and until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly which ſhall happen thereafter.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 6.

WE learn from Schalholt, in Iceland, that on the tenth of July laſt, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt there, which overthrew many houſes and tore up many high mountains. The earth opened in different places, and formed chaſms ſix feet wide and of a very great depth. From the 10th to the 15th, ſome ſhocks, more or leſs violent, were felt almoſt every five minutes, and the affrighted inhabitants remained many days under tents.

PARIS, *November* 10.

The Benedictines are the monks who have written from Franche Comte, to beg the national aſſembly would accept of their poſſeſſions, before the mob drove them from their convents.—"We are aſſailed (ſay they) in our houſes, by the country people, who load us with inſult—we give up to the nation all we poſſeſs—we beg the national aſſembly to pronounce on our exiſtence, and ſubmit entirely to its diſcretion, as to the penſions it may allow us." The principal convents that make this offer are thoſe of St. Val, of St. Vincent de Beſancon, and the abbey of Luxeuil.

The order that has written to enter into the world from Marſeilles, on the ſame conditions, is the barefooted Carmes: it rates itſelf worth 70,000l. The ſame order at Lyons has alſo offered up its wealth, to the amount of about 20,000l. This is one of the ſevereſt diſciplinarian bodies in France.

LONDON, *November* 3.

The affairs of the Auſtrian Netherlands are certainly at preſent very alarming. The people ſeem determined to oppoſe the emperor, and very daring ſteps have already been taken on the popular ſide. The emperor, however, is not diſpoſed to abate of his dignity, or to ſuffer theſe ſymptoms of preſumptuous liberty to prevail.—General Dalton is an amiable man, but he is a reſolute officer, and will, to the utmoſt, reſiſt the violence of the people. By advices on which we implicity rely, we are induced to think that the patriots, are taking very raſh meaſures, and are only preparing for themſelves repentance, as the emperor is already very powerful, and is backed by foreign powers, who will vehemently and forcibly aſſiſt him in cruſhing the ſeeds of rebellion.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that the unruly populace of France, who have been ſo long wantoning in uncontroled authority, will tamely ſubmit to the wholeſome but ignominious reſtraints of martial law. The looſe principles of anarchy and riot have now almoſt ſettled into habit, and martial law is a medicine applied to a diſeaſe, perhaps incurable, and certainly repugnant to the deſires of the patients, who indeed appear wholly unwilling to be reſtored to a ſound and priſtine ſtate.

Whether the enaction of martial law will have any power of reducing the people of France to order and obedience is very doubtful, for this will entirely depend upon the ſentiments of the ſoldiery, who ſeem diſpoſed to take part with the people, and not inclined to any meaſure that may tend to depreſs their ſpirit.

There ſcarce ever was a period in the hiſtory of this country in which there were ſo many foreigners, ſome of whom are of the firſt diſtinction, in the metropolis. We may naturally ſuppoſe that every livery company, whoſe circumſtances will permit, will be ambitious of appearing in public proceſſion at the enſuing lord mayor's day; that the ſpectators who have not been accuſtomed to the ſcene, may have an opportunity of admiring the ſplendour and magnificence of the city of London, in its different trading corporations, eſpecially as ſuch appearances may have a beneficial influence on our commerce.

In conſequence of the edict of the king of Spain to permit the importation of Aſiatic goods, in European ſhips, into the port of Manilla, the Engliſh Eaſt-India company have entered into a contract with the Phillipine company to ſupply them with Bengal and Madras goods to a conſiderable amount, to be paid for in Spaniſh dollars. The trade was formerly confined to the Aſiatic nations, and according to expectation will turn out very advantageous to our Eaſt-India company.

Nov. 6. Nothing can be imagined more contradictory than the advices from Auſtrian Brabant.

In one account an engagement is ſaid to have happened near Roogſtraleen, between the patriots and the Imperial forces, in which the latter were defeated with conſiderable loſs. The Leyden Gazette ſtates differently, "that the patriots, being ignorant of the firſt principles of the military art, were eaſily defeated and diſperſed."

A third account relates, that an engagement had taken place near Ghent, in which the patriots were defeated with the loſs of 1000 men killed on the ſpot. A fourth mentions this tranſaction in a looſe manner, ſaying that ſome diſturbances had alſo occurred near Ghent!

This maſs of contradiction, in a day or two, we ſhall be enabled to explain: but, in the mean time, we are more inclined to give credit to the ſucceſſes of the patriots, as the Auſtrians are not more verſed in the art of exaggerating their victories than they are in the art of concealing their defeats!

The patriots have been too long and too diligently employed in their preparations, and are led by men of too much ability, to ſuffer us to believe that their ſchemes ſhould be thus cruſhed in the outſet.

It will require much caution on the part of the Imperialiſts to avoid giving offence to the Dutch, and thereby provoking an interference which muſt, for the preſent, give a deciſive turn to the conteſt.

The city of Liege is at preſent precariouſly tranquil, and waiting with anxiety for the reſult of the deputation which has been ſent to deprecate the interference of the Pruſſian arms.

The meeting of the provincial ſtates of Dauphiny is a blow which, unleſs powerfully counteracted, may in its conſequences terminate the authority, and even the exiſtence, of the national aſſembly of France: the important provinces of Brittany, Languedoc and Anjou, have already caught the flame, and unleſs the aſſembly has influence ſufficient to enforce its laſt decree, we may form the moſt awful anticipations of the diſtractions which are to enſue.

The Swediſh fleet, under the duke of Sudermania, ſailed from Carlſcrone the 14th ult. and on the 16th were ſeen off Bornholm, ſix miles N. E.

The Ruſſian fleet on the 11th was about ſeven miles weſt from Revel.

Next mail will probably bring an account of an action.

All the Spaniſh garriſons have been augmented, and the frontiers are putting in a ſtate.

The Tarlton, captain Gilbody, arrived at Liverpool, was ſtruck with lightning on her paſſage home. This unfortunate circumſtance happened on the 4th of Auguſt, at which time ſhe was three days ſail from Grenada. The chief mate, boatſwain and another man, being on the weather arm of the fore-top ſail-yard, the two latter were killed by the electric fluid, and fell down on the deck; the chief mate, who happened to be between the two that ſuffered, received no other hurt than a painful preſſure on the top of his head, and the loſs of one ſhoe and buckle, though he experienced much pain in the calves of both legs about two hours afterwards. The people on the lee arm of the yard received no hurt; the ſecond mate and another man on the main-top-ſail-yard were both killed, and were found dead in the attitude of handing the ſail; one man thrown from the ſame yard to the deck, had his thigh broke, of which he afterwards died; another man got from the yard into the round top, loſt his reaſon, and fell through to the interior part of the futtock ſhrouds, from whence he was, with the aſſiſtance of a rope, lowered down on the deck by the chief mate, at the extreme hazard of his life, the lightning having taken out all the inſide of the maſt, from four feet above deck to the top, leaving only two ſides ſtanding. This man afterwards recovered. The captain was ſtruck down on the deck, but immediately recovered. The hull of the ſhip was no way damaged.

Nov. 10. Cherbourg, at preſent, is in great commotion, and not a day paſſes without ſome expreſs from the national aſſembly with orders how to act.——The works, notwithſtanding, are carried on with the ſame indefatigable induſtry; and the inſpecting boats lately made a ſtrict ſurvey of the road, to learn if any ſand had gathered ſince the making of the wall, when they found it all as ſound as before the works were begun.

An order is paſſed for all nobles and perſons of landed property to appear at Paris, within a limited time, on pain of confiſcation of all their property for the uſe of the nation.

Letters from Quimper, in Brittany, dated October 26th, ſay, that all the cities of that province are ſending detachments of national militia to Tregnier and Lannion, to prevent the effects of the biſhop's incendiary mandate, and to act, if neceſſary, againſt him and his adherents. The letters add, that the number of troops then on their march was computed at between twenty and thirty thouſand.

On the firſt of this month the diſtricts of Paris ſent deputies to the Hotel de Ville, to inquire into the ſtate of the proviſion of the city. The members of the community appointed to preſide over this department returned for anſwer, that abundance was every day increaſing; that, before the fifteenth inſtant, Paris would have a ſupply in hand of more than 40,000 ſacks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the ſubſiſtence of the capital was completely ſecured for the winter.

Nov. 14. The Ruſſians are now maſters of the mouth and of both ſides the Dnieſter, and when the accounts came away were going to turn the blockade of Bender into a regular ſiege. This town it is thought cannot hold out long, as all communication with it, both by land and by the Black Sea, is now entirely cut off.

The meſſenger who brought this news to Vienna carried with him ſome links of chains, in which the grand vizier intended to have bound the Auſtrian troops, whom he hoped to have made priſoners of war. A great many waggons were loaded with theſe ſhocking chains, which fell into the hands of the prince de Cobourg after his victory at Martineſtie on the 22d of September.

One of theſe chains weighed two quintals and a half, and was 14 feet long, and was calculated to bind five priſoners.

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands, two of them are horſe, namely, Cobourg's and Keiſer's light dragoons.

Accounts were received at Vienna, from Jaſſy, in Moldavia, that the Auſtrians had again defeated the Turks near Brailow, taken 30 pieces of cannon from them and made themſelves maſters of that town.

Vaſlow was taken without a ſhot.

Marſhal Laudohn intends, before he puts his army into winter quarters, to penetrate further into Servia, in three different directions; one by Zwornick and Uſilzai, another by Nyſſa, and the third by Orſova.

Widdin is to be bombarded, and eighteen battalions of foot, and all the light horſe, had been actually ſent on that ſervice.

The total loſs of the Imperialiſts, from the day they croſſed the Save, to the day they took Belgrade, amounted to no more than 289 ſergeants and rank and file killed, and 732 wounded, and 11 officers killed, and 27 wounded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 4.

"The news we receive from Brabant announce another action near Ternout. Between two and three thouſand patriots have periſhed. Count d'Anhalt Saxe, brother to the empreſs of Ruſſia, is killed. (He was a volunteer in the Bender regiment, and once captain of huſſars.) The troops refuſed to fire a ſecond time. The prince of Ligne, and the count de la March, both officers in the French ſervice, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trautmanſdorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at the dowagers of Amberg's hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the capuchin's convent."

Nov. 17. The king and queen of France are watched with great minuteneſs, and their abode every day confirms the idea of a priſon, which we have repreſented it to be. A few days ſince, his majeſty ſignified his wiſh to viſit one of his favourite chateaus, a few leagues from Paris, but even this ſmall gratification was refuſed the royal priſoner. This fact will beſt beſpeak the ſituation of the unfortunate monarch.

FRENCH MOB.

Paris is, every day, become more and more dangerous, particularly to thoſe who are ſuſpected, though without cauſe, of being unfriendly to the uncontrolable fury of the populace, till very lately diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Cannaille.

Virtue, innocence and beauty, the protecting armour of the ſofter ſex in all civilized countries, are there unavailable.

The following melancholy proof of this brutal aſcendency happened a few days ſince.

Mrs. Trevor, accompanied by her mother, had taken lodgings in a quiet part of Paris, vainly hoping to remain there undiſturbed. Neither her ſex, nor the circumſtance of her being an Engliſh lady of diſtinction, were ſufficient to enſure her peace and tranquillity.—The ſuſpicious, ſanguinary mob converted her into Madame de Polignac, and inſtantly reſolved that ſhe ſhould ſuffer death.

It was in vain that ſhe declared her name, family and connexions, that ſhe produced legal paſſports, ſhewed ſeveral letters written by various perſons of rank in France and England. She was forcibly dragged out of her houſe, and hurried away to the intended place of execution, attended by her diſconſolate mother. Her firmneſs was heroic and conſtant, and ſhe prepared to meet her ignominious fate with the greateſt fortitude.

Providence, however, ſent the marquis de la Fayette, armed not only with authority and perſuaſion, but with documents irreſiſtibly convincing, that ſhe was not the perſon the mob ſuppoſed her to be, and conſequently ſaved her life.

The feelings of the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, however, ſo ſtrongly agitated on the peril of her daughter, that ſhe has actually fallen a ſacrifice to her terrors, having ſince died in conſequence of the fright ſhe received on that alarming occaſion!!!

PRESENT STATE of FRENCH AFFAIRS.

National Aſſembly, Thurſday, October 22.

A deputation of the free citizens of the French iſlands in America, known in thoſe iſlands under the appellation of *Hommes de Couleur*, were admitted at the bar; on which one of the deputation addreſſed the aſſembly to the following effect.

"The free citizens and planters in the iſlands of America, came to ſupplicate this auguſt aſſembly, protectors of the rights of man, to hear their complaints and remonſtrances;—they groaned under the tyrannical yoke of the Europeans, they were excluded from holding any public employments, and conſidered as ſtrangers in their own country. Public report, however, had made known to them the operations of the national aſſembly, and its relief towards the oppreſſed—the cry of liberty had extended to their hemiſphere, and the hope of enjoying it had re-animated their deſponding courage. But this hope appeared a crime in the eyes of Europeans, who deprived the natives of the right of aſſembling together, and who wiſhed to place themſelves in their ſtead in the legiſlative body;—it belongs to the national aſſembly to reinſtate the natives in the exerciſe of their rights.

"Inſtructed by the declaration of the rights of men and citizens, they had aſſembled, and demand a repreſentation to eſtabliſh their rights in ſpite of the tyranny of the Europeans, and to bear the code of laws juſt publiſhed in their favour, which aſſociated with the coloniſts all the rights of freemen in France.

"Animated by the moſt ardent patriotiſm, and ready to ſpill their blood for France, they had met to contribute, as good citizens, to the re-eſtabliſhment of the finances; and they offered, as their patriotic contribution, the quarter of their revenues, amounting to

um of six millions, besides an additional sum as a free ift from their country."

This speech, of which the above is only an extract, was loudly applauded, and was replied to by the presi- ent as follows:

"The sentiments of justice which the assembly en- rtains, and its zeal for the protection of the liberty f every citizen, are a sure guarantee to you; those ho appear far from its protection by the distance of e seas, and popular prejudice, shall be brought near it;—leave your demand upon the table, and it shall taken into consideration."

STOCKBRIDGE, *(Massachusetts) December* 1.

A woman, who resided in one of the towns on the ape, (in this commonwealth) being rather of a for- tful turn of mind, arose on a Sunday morning, and gan washing, in which employment she continued l the forenoon service was finished; when an ac- aintance, who lived at a great distance from the eeting-house, called in to spend the interim between eetings. At this interview both women seemed as- nished, the woman of the house to see her visitor so ghtily dressed at that early hour of the day, and the er to behold the former washing upon the Sabbath —"Where have you been, that you are so dressed?" d the woman to her visitor.—"Been, (says the other) y I have been to meeting; where else do you think ave been on the Lord's day?"--"What, is it Sun- y, (exclaimed the other) well, upon my word I had irely forgot it, and had concluded within myself, t it was the second day of the week: as you have n to meeting, however, (continued she) you can orm me what the minister has been preaching about, haps that will be of some service to me." "Why, plied the other) we have had an excellent discourse, assure you, and every body ought to have heard it; minister really seemed as if he felt what he preached; discourse was concerning the many and cruel suf- gs and the death of Christ." "La! is he dead? laimed the other) well, I never heard of it; 'tis y surprising! come to consider, however, I don't uch wonder neither that I never heard of it, for husband has left off taking the newspapers, and since time half Boston might be burnt down, and I never r a single word about it!"

BENNINGTON, *(Vermont) December* 21.

By a gentleman from the northward, we are inform- that so great disturbances have arise: in the town Granville, and some other towns in that quarter, in government of New-York, by reason of some pa- tees endeavouring to dispossets some ancient settlers, t general Williams had been ordered out with his gade in order to subdue the rioters.

CARLISLE, *December* 30.

The following remarkable circumstance happened in nococheague settlement, Franklin county, on Friday d Friday night the 18th instant———A mad wolf hich run thro' that settlement, bit a number of sheep, gs, dogs, and some horned cattle—but this monster not stop here—at the farm of Mr. Cairns Sterrett, attacked a negro man, but the negro having recourse a stick, beat him off—the next object of his ferocity s a widow woman of the name of Taggart, who ring a considerable noise among her sheep, came of her house to know the cause, the wolf immedi- y made to her and caught her by the arm, in strug- g the woman fell to the ground, and turning upon face, the wolf bit her in several places upon the ;--by her screams one of her daughters was awaken- but not immediately finding the door, came through indow; upon the noise of her coming, the wolf e off. The next place we hear of this monster, is e house of Mr. Carrell, who also hearing a noise out doors, and coming out to know the cause, likewise accosted by the wolf, who endeavoured eize him by the arm, but Carrell retreating into house, the wolf's pursuit was so close as to be part- aught by the nose between the door and frame—a ver who lived opposite to Carrell, hearing the noise, ped out of his bed and came out, the wolf disap- nted by Carrell, made upon the weaver, and an en- ement between them ensued; the weaver fell to the und, and apprehensive of the wolf seizing him by throat, took the first advantage in seizing the wolf he throat, and there held him till Carrell came to assistanee with an axe, and put an end to the mon-

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 4.

The celebrated Herschell has discovered a seventh llite, moving round Saturn, and still nearer to his y than any of the rest. It is about 26 seconds only apparent distance from his centre; the exterior ndary of the ring being 22 seconds from it by ellip- tion. The periodical time of this satellite is less n 24 hours, that of the sixth is 32h. 48m. 12sec. urn's ring continues visible by Dr. Herschell's lar- telescope; and a few nights ago he saw three of satellites on the ring at one time. The ring ap- rs to him to be every where of an uniform thickness. *Jan.* 5. In the Providence Chronicle it is remarked, hat this state will of herself soon accede to the ge- al government of the union, unless violent and in- mmatory measures are adopted to retard it, is an nt as certain as the revolution of another year."

A gentleman lately arrived at New-York from Eng- d, mentions, that the British ministry had suddenly patched Mr. Eden (now lord Aukland) to the Hague, negotiate, it was supposed, with the Dutch, Prussian, redish and Polish courts, some interesting matters pecting the Brabanters. Probably their conferences ll go so far as to obtain a separation from the Aus- ns, and erecting them into an independent nation. We are also informed, that the inhabitants of the t of Ostend have risen and drove away the emperor's rrison.

Annapolis, Jan. 14.

On Monday last the grammar and mathematical schools were removed to the apartments prepared for them in St. John's college, which are fitted up in a commodious and neat manner. The professors and tutors have every convenience they can wish for, and the students are provided with suitable accommodations. From the character of the two gentlemen who preside over the branches that are at present taught, and a determined spirit, which excites them to every exertion in their power to make this seminary answer the general expectation, and do credit to the state, we have every reason to expect a prosperous issue to their endeavours, and that St. John's college will take its rank amongst the first institutions of the kind in point of utility and fame.

By a late publication in this Gazette, notice is given of the next quarterly meeting in February next, and the governors and visitors are requested to attend for the purpose, amongst other things, of choosing a principal, vice-principal, &c. which notice will, no doubt, be punctually observed. The laudable zeal of those gentlemen who are concerned in the superintendence and completion of the design, must be pleasing to every friend of literature, and of consequence to every one who wishes well to his country and posterity.

The peculias advantages to youth in being educated at this seminary, are numerous and evident. With respect to health, as far as a high and dry soil, with good air, will contribute to its preservation, or restore it when impaired, few places will be put in competition with, and none can excel that, which the legislature has wisely fixed upon. The sessions of the general assembly, and the meetings of the chancery and general courts, are so obviously beneficial to those young men who may be called to the public service, or enter into the profession of the law, that no parent will hesitate a moment to send his son, whom he wishes eminent in the capacity he may engage in, to a place where he is the most likely to acquire those qualifications that will render him an useful and distinguished statesman, or afford him the greatest chance of professional improvement.

Large cities or towns defeat the salutary purposes of education, by furnishing excitements to vice, and affording opportunities of concealment. On the other hand, a youth, educated in an uncivilized or remote corner of the country, is but little bettered by instruction. The prime of his days, when he comes into life, is consumed in attempting to subdue local and awkward habits, which, probably to the end of his time, he is not able to accomplish. Nothing is truer than the observation of the poet, viz.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow,
And as they first are fashioned, so they grow.

Which holds good in every stage till they arrive at the state of manhood. Annapolis is happily free from any objection in the first instance, and in the latter possesses all the advantages that can be desired. The forming of the manners, so essential to those who are intended for any public or genteel private pursuit, will keep pace with the improvement of the intellect, and a youth, when qualified to enter on the scene of action, will be enabled to perform his part with ease to himself and satisfaction to observers. Whereas a clownish entrance is not only disgusting to those who look on, but frequently in a young man of sensibility, damps the ardour of exertion, and unfits him, for ever after, from acting a part which his abilities, in other respects, would well entitle him to undertake.

If all these advantages are united in this situation, which it is presumed no one will dispute, we may with assurance pronounce, that St. John's college will be distinguished, in future ages, for a constant and regular supply of useful men, who, by their talents and acquisitions, will be qualified to perform with credit the offices of public and private life, the duties of great and good citizens

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GERARD BOND, consisting of fifty negroes, work horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about three hundred barrels of corn. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with interest and approved security will be required. All persons having claims against the estate of said Gerard Bond are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to w4

Rd. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790. 10 9/4

On Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1790, will be

EXPOSED to SALE,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel Brooke, late of Prince George's county, resided.

CLEM. BROOKE, Executor.

January 4, 1790. 10 7/5

THE several justices of Anne-Arundel county are requested to meet at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 23d of January instant, to appoint inspectors, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, 1780.

Phil. Hammond 1

NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the subscriber, on the seventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Beanes's, in Piscataway, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DENT, Admistratrix.

December 10, 1789. 10 7/6

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 10 7/6

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

GEORGE ASQUITH, Zachariah Allen, St. Mary's county.

Nicholas Brewer, George Bacchus, Adam Boyer, James Button, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico.

Jeremiah Chase, Richard Clark, Annapolis; Thomas Carroll, care of captain Grennal, Leonard-town; James Clark, care of James Alexander, Muddy Creek; Abraham Crapter, Liberty-town.

James Dick, Stewart, and Co. William Deakins, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall (2), Bennett Darnall, Patuxent.

Judith Ellicott, Ellicott's Upper Mills; James Edlen, Prince-George's county.

Captain Moses Foster, of the ship Nantes, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glassbrook, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, care of John Magruder, Upper Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; D. Germain, Piscataway; Samuel Godman and Co. Elk-Ridge Landing.

Joseph Hancock (2), care of Dr. James Murray, Walter Hellen, care of Wallace and Muir, Alexander Contee Hanson, Annapolis; Richard Hopkins, of Gerard, Head of South river.

Thomas Johnson (3), Samuel Johnson (2), Jesse Jarrett, Robert Issabell, Annapolis; Warren Dent Jenifer, Port-Tobacco.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

David Lynn, Annapolis; Thomas Lansdale, Prince-George's county.

Richard Mackubin (2), Luther Martin, John Moore, Annapolis; Arthur M'Carter, Port-Tobacco.

James Nicolls, Annapolis

Edward Oldham, John B. O'Kelly, Annapolis.

Thomas Rutland (2), Henry Ridgely, capt. Charles Ridgely, Annapolis; Jean Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Hunting-town.

Robert Smith (2), William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Davalt Shriber, capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent Iron-works; Mortough Sullivan, living with George Digges; Sarah Shanly, Upper Marlborohgh; Rev. Joseph Simpson, St. Mary's county.

William Tilghman, James Tilghman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Herring Bay.

Burton Whetcroft, John Welsh, Annapolis; Robert Ward, Patuxent; Gabriel Wood, Leonard-town.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

January 5, 1790. 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt within his enclosures on South river, or Beard's creek, without leave.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

December 23, 1789. 3

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, the hoof of the near hind foot split, with a knot just above it. Any person returning the above described horse, shall be entitled to the above reward. 4 X

REBECCA HALL.

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE viſitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the uſual place, on Tueſday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought neceſſary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day aſſigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cauſe is imputable the ſlow progreſs of an inſtitution, commenced with ardour, and diſtinguiſhed highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the ſmall number of the viſitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, ſince the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reaſonable diſpatch, in the diſcharge of their truſt.

They have at length finiſhed a ſufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A profeſſor is *actually engaged* therein in teaching the languages to a conſiderable number of promiſing youths. Another is prepared to inſtruct them in every branch of the ſciences uſually taught on the firſt entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is propoſed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the profeſſor of languages, together with proper maſters and tutors, to be choſen according to the acceſſion of ſcholars, ſhall complete the ſeminary, for which no certain ſyſtem hath yet been adopted.

On this intereſting occaſion, it is expedient to explain certain circumſtances relative to the funds.

At the ſeſſion of November, 1788, the general aſſembly thought proper to paſs the following reſolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college, "for the purpoſe of paying profeſſors, and other officers, "be and are hereby ſuſpended, until the ſaid college "ſhall be finiſhed, and the profeſſors and other officers "thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the exerciſe of their ſeveral duties; and that the ſame be "applied to the payment of the intereſt of the debt "due to Meſſieurs Vanſtaphorſt."

The viſitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by neceſſity, to queſtion the binding force of a reſolve wanting the forms, preſcribed by the conſtitution for the paſſage of laws. They preſumed, that the meaning of the legiſlature could not go further than to diſpoſe, according to the exigences of government of money belonging ſtrictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were beſtowed for the purpoſe of ſecuring the punctual payment of ſalaries to profeſſors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the ſum of £. 1750; and the ſurplus (if any) is expreſsly ſubjected to the order of the legiſlature. But the viſitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the reſolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the profeſſors and other officers in their ſeveral departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the ſuſpenſion, without the judgment, or decree, of ſome court, or the further order of the general aſſembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the houſe of delegates, ſoliciting, on reaſonable conditions, a repeal of the reſolve.

As the unlooked for reſult of their application may give riſe to an idea, that they muſt for ſome time ſuſpend their undertaking; and that ſubſcribers will therefore be juſtified in with-holding their contributions it is proper to aſſure them,

That nearly the ſum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treaſury, ſubject only to the order of the viſitors for the payment of profeſſors and other officers. The viſitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the ſubſcription money, to finiſh the building. On the auſpicious completion of the whole inſtitution, agreeably to the moſt rigid conſtruction of the reſolve, the funds muſt revert to the college.

As the viſitors conſider themſelves merely as truſtees to the public, and, as ſuch, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to ſay ſomething reſpecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the ſalutary interference of the legiſlature, they would have perſiſted in an illegal and ill-judged diſpoſition of the public money.

The truth is, that the viſitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a ſmall part appropriated to other purpoſes of the ſeminary, their ſuperintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The ſaid two years donation, as well as the inconſiderable portion of the ſubſcriptions paid into their treaſury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the diſagreeable alternative of either diſmiſſing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying uſeleſs, and which could not, until the ſucceeding ſeſſion of aſſembly, be ſubject to any legal order. An attention to the intereſts of the college and to the true welfare of the ſtate induced them to chooſe the latter, and they have accordingly drawn on their treaſurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the ſubſcriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, ſuppoſed themſelves authoriſed to change the appropriation; and they were ſenſible, that, if the money ſo drawn could not otherwiſe be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the ſame time, they had in their power, upon a reaſonable notice, to draw a larger ſum from a commercial houſe in which had been depoſited the contribution of Annapolis ſchool; and they flattered themſelves, they might depend for further ſupplies on the faith of other ſubſcribers.

To the unfair repreſentation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and ſuppoſing that repreſentation to be true, it was an indiſpenſable duty in the legiſlature to reſtrain them.

It would affront the good ſenſe of the people of Maryland, by a formal ſeries of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preſerving national faith, to inſiſt on the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and ſcience, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wiſdom of the legiſlature will permit the total infraction of a ſolemn engagement, when the moſt laudable purpoſes for which it was entered into, are ſo likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince ſuch an intent in the great body of our repreſentatives.

The ſubſcribers to the college are once more conjured, by the ties of honour, and by thoſe powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to diſcharge, at leaſt, that part of their ſubſcriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great meaſure, the ſpeedy completion of a ſeminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the viſitors in finiſhing the houſe, which will be done as ſpeedily as is conſiſtent with ſafety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the proſecution of the work ſo large a ſum has been expended. Let it at the ſame time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchaſe of almoſt every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a ſcale laid down with an eye to the ſuppoſed greatneſs of the funds. But experience has demonſtrated the precarioufneſs of ſupplies ariſing from *voluntary* ſubſcriptions *to the amount of* £. 11,000; and the building, for ſome time paſt, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whoſe zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whoſe honour is pledged for the moſt frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other viſitors,
2 NIC. BRICE, Sec.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 3

December 30, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to ſettle the eſtate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, once more earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he will be compelled to bring ſuit againſt them without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated.

3X RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1789.

WE, the ſubſcribers, give this public notice, that we are determined to proſecute all perſons, to the utmoſt rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their ſeins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

CLEMENT HILL,
3X JOHN WARRING,
NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a ſuit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as there is a mere triſle due upon it.

4 HUGH COX.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789.

ON the application of the truſtees of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, the firſt day of April next is limitted and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of ſaid James Kent to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted; due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen-Anne's.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

3d FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fireplaces, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wetteſt ſeaſons; the rooms are well finiſhed, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet ſquare; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being ſituated directly between two ſtreets is not ſubject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the caſe in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Alſo to be RENTED, a two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its ſituation is ſuch that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewiſe for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a deſcription of this land will be unneceſſary, as the purchaſer will view the place before he purchaſes. If a purchaſer offers he may have any reaſonable credit on ſecuring the purchaſe money, by application to

8 THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

Strawberry-Hill, December 1, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber is ſorry that he is compelled to forbid all perſons from hunting and treſpaſſing on his encloſed lands, laying on Weſt and Rhode rivers, without leave from

6w 6X RICHARD SPRIGG.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

1f 31 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

31 *J. W.*

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good ſoil; alſo, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapſco river--Both theſe tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the reſt in woods; the ſoil equal to any in thoſe parts; both well watered. Likewiſe two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 7

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

3d JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.